

Pennsylvania Avenue School

AL-IV-A-173

130 Pennsylvania Avenue

Cumberland, MD

1925

Private

The Pennsylvania Avenue School, a 2-story brick building constructed in 1925, is the surviving annex of the more ornate Pennsylvania Avenue School, constructed in 1910-1915 and demolished in 1990. The school, which once stretched from Pennsylvania Avenue to South Street, incorporated two classroom buildings connected by a hyphen that housed a gymnasium/auditorium. The different phases of the building were designed by two of Cumberland's most prominent architects. George Sansbury (1874-1960) designed the Pennsylvania Avenue block and Wright Butler (1868-1932), the annex. While the interior plan of the T-shaped annex reflects early 20th century school typology, architectural detail appears influenced by post-World War I European architecture. Over the years the Pennsylvania Avenue School was largely devoted to elementary school use. The building served as a school until 1979, the year the nearby South Penn School opened. In 1997, most of the 1st floor interior of the annex was gutted to adapt the lower floor for medical laboratory use. The 2nd floor classrooms are largely unchanged. The school contributes to the Chapel Hill National Register Historic District.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AL-IV-A-173

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Pennsylvania Avenue School

other N/A

2. Location

street and number 130 Pennsylvania Avenue not for publication

city, town Cumberland vicinity

county Allegany

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Jackson F. Daniel, M.D. PA

street and number 715 Williams Street telephone 301-759-3410

city, town Cumberland state MD zip code 21502

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Allegany County Courthouse liber 651 folio 661

city, town Cumberland tax map 111 tax parcel 7089 tax ID number 04-050118

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1	0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	0	0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	0	0 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	1	0 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

1

7. Description

Inventory No. AL-IV-A-173

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Pennsylvania Avenue School, a 2-story brick building constructed in 1925, is the surviving annex of the more ornate Pennsylvania Avenue School, constructed 1910-1915 and demolished in 1990. Designed by noted Cumberland architect, Wright Butler, the annex housed a gymnasium/auditorium and elementary school classrooms. The T-shaped annex follows early 20th century school typology. Its architectural detail appears influenced by post-World War I European architecture. In 1997, most of the 1st floor interior was gutted to adapt the lower floor for medical laboratory use. The 2nd floor classrooms are largely unchanged.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Pennsylvania Avenue School, a T-shaped, 2-story brick building constructed in 1925, is the surviving annex of the much larger Pennsylvania Avenue School. The annex, which faces east onto South Street, formed the lower portion of the I-shaped footprint of the larger school, which faced west onto Pennsylvania Avenue. The gymnasium/auditorium of the annex constituted the hyphen connecting the two classroom buildings.

The annex now occupies the southeast corner of a large empty lot, most of which is used for parking. Only a narrow strip of grass separates the building from the sidewalk along South Street. The site grade slopes almost a full story to the south. The school property is situated in an early 20th century neighborhood characterized by one and two-story free-standing, frame houses with front porches. The ell-shaped area between the north side of the gymnasium/auditorium and the west side of the annex is fenced and occupied by playground equipment and benches.

The five-bay annex rests on a concrete raised basement with a simple watertable. The main block is topped by a flat roof behind a parapet. Typical of early 20th century school typology, the form of the building reflects the axial circulation system of the building. The central bay, which houses the South Street entrance, projects slightly from the front façade and is on axis with the gymnasium/auditorium on the other side of the building. There are two secondary entrances on the narrow north and south facades that relate to the axis of the N/S school corridors.

The annex bears simple architectural detail derived from contemporary European architecture. Materials themselves constitute the decorative detail of the building. Brick panels employ a simple motif of stylized, rectangular brick panels outlined by stretcher brick. Corners are demarcated by contrasting square headers. This motif appears on the large blank walls to either side of the stairwell on the north and south facades, above the windows in the gymnasium/auditorium wing, and above each of the entrances. The cornice is a recessed beltcourse below a parapet with low battlements. The cornice cap is barely more than a simple coping. Entry surrounds are reduced to brick piers with simple cast stone coping flanking doors. Similar piers articulate the bays of the gymnasium/auditorium.

The exterior form of the building reflects the hierarchy and disposition of interior space. Each of the two bays to either side of the central element is lit by large openings composed of five windows with 9/9 sash. Smaller window openings, now infilled with brick, flank the lower lintels. The smaller openings correspond with cloakroom and bathroom space. The openings are framed by cast stone sills and stylized jack arches formed from alternating headers and stretchers. Narrow piers separate the sash within the opening. Paired 9/9 sash light the stairwells on the north and south façade. Most of the windows on the east and west facades are covered with plywood panels. The upper portion of the 1st floor

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windows on the west (rear) façade have been infilled and the lower portion glazed with recent aluminum insulated sash. The use of new sash corresponds with the location of the medical laboratory on the west side of the 1st floor.

The treatment of the entrances relates to the annex's earlier relationship to the 1910-15 school. The architectural detail of the central projecting bay marks the South Street (east) entrance as the primary entrance to the annex. The bay is distinguished by corner battlements and a cast stone panel with incised letters proclaiming "ELEMENTARY SCHOOL" at the center of the parapet. The entrance itself, however, is small in relationship to the window openings and to the central projecting bay. The surround is comprised of two projecting stylized brick piers with simple caps flanking the door opening. The spandrel between the piers above the door is centered by a cast stone panel with the incised date "1925." The door opening, which has been altered with recent infill, likely corresponded with treatment that survives at the north and south entrances.

The secondary entrances on the north and south sides of the building are more intact. The south entrance, the only one that retains its original doors, suggests the original reading of all of the entrances. The doors occupy the lower half of the entry surround. The upper half consists of a large transom below the brick spandrel panel. Three panel wood double doors below the transom feature glazed upper panels. Frame infill now seals the east entrance; recent storefront glazing infills the north entrance, which now serves as access to the building. A recent entry vestibule projects from the west side of the building where the gymnasium/auditorium wing once connected with the 1910-15 Pennsylvania Avenue School.

The gymnasium/auditorium is detailed as a secondary hyphen, appropriate to its original visual function of connecting the 1925 annex with the more prominent 1910-15 school. The massing, lower cornice line, and rhythm of the three-bay facades establish a smaller size and scale than the classroom annex. There appear to have been original entrances in the central bays of the north and south facades. Infill obscuring the upper portion of the windows makes it difficult to discern the original fenestration pattern. The surviving tripartite 9-light sash at the base of the window opening and the location of the balconies on the interior of the gymnasium auditorium suggest that a large spandrel panel may have separated the lower windows from similar tripartite sash occupying the top third of the opening.

The interior of the main block of the annex follows the typology of early 20th century schools. Classrooms are disposed to either side of a long, central corridor with eight classrooms on each floor. The classrooms correspond to the fenestration pattern on the exterior of the building. Stairs are situated at either end of the corridor. Because the 1st floor has been extensively altered, it is difficult to discern the original entry sequence and 1st floor plan. Surviving interior fabric and the articulation of the frontispiece show that the entrance on the east side of the building provided direct access to the 1st floor rather than opening onto a central stair that provided access to the 1st and 2nd floors. It is unlikely that this entrance served the gymnasium/auditorium. Double doors situated on the north and south facades of the gymnasium/auditorium provide dedicated access to this area.¹

¹ The stage occupies the east wall of the gymnasium/auditorium. The First Floor Egress Plan (Attachment D) shows access to the space through narrow hallways to either side of the stage. This circulation pattern suggests that the primary entrance to gymnasium/auditorium was on the west through a corridor from the 1910-15 school (demolished).

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The 1st floor of the building was extensively altered around 1997 to adapt the space for a medical laboratory. The central corridor was retained and entirely covered with recent finish consisting of dropped ceilings and vinyl tile. The space to the west of the corridor was reworked for the laboratory. Two intact classrooms, which had been incorporated into a late 20th century day care center, remain on the northeast side of the building. These rooms, now used for furniture storage, retain all of their original finish including the only five panel doors remaining in the building. Pressed tin ceilings can be seen behind mid-20th century ceiling panels.

The 2nd floor is more intact although finishes such as chalkboards and ceilings have been salvaged and removed. The plan of the 2nd floor consists of eight classrooms disposed to either side of a wide central corridor. Stairs are situated at each end of the corridor. Each classroom has two rectangular transom windows opening onto the corridor to promote ventilation. Restrooms and janitorial closets are situated at the center of the corridor. Recent partitions have been added to the corridor at this location.

The 2nd floor indicates the high degree of architectural finish employed in the school. The corridor is lined with wood beadboard wainscot. The large, rectangular classrooms feature chalkboards along an end wall and along the corridor wall. The entrance is located between the two chalkboards along the corridor wall. A cloakroom with two entrances and a supply closet occupy the opposite end of the classroom. Classroom entrances feature architrave molding as well as molded wood jambs. Within the classrooms, wood beadboard wainscot extends around the room. Each chalkboard is topped by a wood cornice with widely spaced modillion blocks. All door and transom surrounds display architrave molding; doors and transom windows have been removed. Ceiling and cornice treatment are gone; the original treatment cannot be discerned from surviving fabric. The stairs at either end of the corridor are concrete with solid balusters. A molded wood rail extends from the 2nd floor to the landing; heavy cast iron rails are employed from the landing to the 1st floor.

The gymnasium/auditorium has also been altered. Late 20th century finish, which dates to recent church occupancy, obscures much of its original fabric. The basic configuration of stage and side balconies appears to date from school occupancy. The stage is situated at the east end of the space; shallow balconies, which probably functioned as circulation space, line the north and south walls. The dropped ceiling and present wall finish obscures the original volume and makes it difficult to determine how the side walls were originally detailed.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AL-IV-A-173

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates 1925, 1979, 1990

Architect/Builder Wright Butler/Olin Gerlach

Construction dates 1925

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The 1925 annex to the Pennsylvania Avenue School is the only surviving element of this major structure, which once stretched from Pennsylvania Avenue to South Street. Designed by noted Cumberland architect, Wright Butler, the annex incorporated a gymnasium/auditorium and elementary school classrooms. The Pennsylvania Avenue School served as a school until 1979, the year the nearby South Penn School opened. The main block of the school, which contributed to the Chapel Hill National Register Historic District, was demolished around 1990.

GENERAL HISTORY

The development of Cumberland's Pennsylvania Avenue School parallels the growth of South Cumberland as a center of the railroad industry in the early twentieth century. During this time, thousands of workers flooded into the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops located in the area. Their families resided in nearby urban neighborhoods and their children primarily attended public schools, which grew exponentially to accommodate the increased enrollment. The Pennsylvania Avenue School served the children of mechanics, skilled and unskilled laborers, and service personnel for several decades.

Distinguished local architects designed the various phases of the Pennsylvania Avenue School. In 1909, the Allegany County Board of Education commissioned Cumberland architect George F. Sansbury (1874-1960) to design the school. This eight-room building opened in September 1910 on a two-acre lot at the corner of Second Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and faced west onto Pennsylvania Avenue. The school, which offered elementary grades only, was administratively linked to the nearby Virginia Avenue School, with which it shared a principal. In 1914 the Board commissioned Sansbury to design an addition to the school. A rendering for this addition survives, signed by John C. Wenrich, a noted draftsman employed in Sansbury's office.² In 1916, a wing was added to the north side of the building, and the next year the basement rooms were pressed into use. A photograph of the school taken prior to demolition shows that it was an ornate red brick colonial revival building. Architectural detail included a stone watertable, elaborate arched windows with stone keystones and spring blocks, a stone Georgian frontispiece under a projecting pediment, and a full cornice extending around the building.

Sansbury, a Cumberland native, trained at Baltimore's Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, graduating

² John C. Wenrich, "Architectural rendering of Pennsylvania Avenue School 1914 addition," in collection of Albert Feldstein.

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in 1896. Returning to Cumberland, he worked under architect Herman Schneider for several years, establishing his own office in 1900. In 1908, Sansbury designed the Allegany County High School. His other commissions included the Cumberland Savings Bank, the McMullin Brothers Department Store (G.C. Murphy's), the Algonquin Apartment Hotel, the S.T. Little Jewelry Company Building, the Cumberland Office Supply Building, and numerous commercial and residential structures in Cumberland. The Pennsylvania Avenue School was included in the list of his significant buildings in period biographical information.³

In 1924, the School Board decided to expand the school again, commissioning noted Cumberland architect Wright Butler (1868-1932) to draw plans that would extend the Sansbury building to South Street.⁴ The new structure included a gymnasium/auditorium that served as a hyphen to connect the existing school facing Pennsylvania Avenue with the newer classrooms facing South Street. With the additional space, the school added the ninth and tenth grades. The older building contained the secondary school and the annex housed the elementary classrooms. Separate principals administered the elementary and secondary departments.

Like George Sansbury, Wright Butler was a Cumberland native and a graduate of the Maryland Institute. The son of a prosperous Cumberland furniture maker, Butler apprenticed under architects in Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and Chicago. His practice, established in 1891, was responsible for many of Cumberland's architecturally significant buildings. Butler's first major commission was the Allegany County Courthouse of 1893. He also designed the Footer's Dye Works, the German Brewing Company, the Masonic Temple, the Third National Bank Building, and numerous commercial buildings and houses.⁵

A newspaper account suggests that the Pennsylvania Avenue School was enlarged again in 1927 with two three-room wings added to the high school and four rooms to the elementary building. Comparison of the 1921 and 1949 Sanborn Maps confirm that two three-room wings were added to the high school. However, the physical form of the annex does not appear to have been altered. The newspaper article further states that by "the next year all these rooms were in use and the basement rooms were still being used as classrooms. And the school was still growing. By 1928 there were 23 faculty members and about 740 students."⁶

Although it reverted to an elementary school in 1936, the Pennsylvania Avenue School remained in active use until 1979, when it was replaced by the newly constructed South Penn School nearby. The Pennsylvania Avenue School sat vacant until 1990, subject to vandalism and damage from roof leaks. The building was not well-secured and was used for parties

³ James W. Thomas and T.J. C. Williams, *History of Allegany County, Maryland, Vol. II.*, pp. 1081-1082. Albert Feldstein, *Gone But Not Forgotten: a graveside biographical tribute to historic Allegany County figures and notable personages from the past* (Cumberland, MD: Commercial Press Print, Co., 1988), 48.

⁴ The cornerstone at the SE corner of the annex is dated 1925. It states that Wright Butler was the architect and Olin Gerlach was the contractor.

⁵ James W. Thomas and T.J.C. Williams, *History of Allegany County, Maryland, Volume II* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1969), 767-68. "Wright Butler," Wikipedia, last modified December 4, 2010, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wright_Butler.

⁶ "Pennsylvania Avenue High School, Cumberland, 1928 yearbook," Western Maryland's Historical Library, accessed March 18, 2011, <http://www.whilbr.org/Quill1928/index.aspx>.

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and illicit activity. More legitimately, it also functioned as a Halloween haunted house. A newly formed interdenominational church, Christian Gathering, purchased the badly damaged property from the City for \$1200. Over the course of a year, the church, which held services in the gymnasium/auditorium, spent more than \$120,000 to renovate sections of the school for worship and for a private religious school. By 1990, the church demolished the older, original building to clear the site for a new entrance to the annex.⁷

Since 1997, the property has served as a medical laboratory. After 1997, the 1st floor of the Annex was extensively altered to convert it to its new clinical function. In 2011, the property was slated for demolition to allow Interfaith Housing Alliance, Inc. to construct a 25 unit townhouse development. This lease-purchase development will serve transitioning low and moderate income households.

⁷ Bill Derlan, "Christian gathering keeping school spirit alive on Pennsylvania Avenue," *Cumberland Times/News*, August 23, 1990.

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A USGS Quadrangle

Attachment B Tax Map

Attachment C Sanborn Maps
▪ 1921 Sanborn Map
▪ 1949 Sanborn Map

Attachment D First Floor Plan

Attachment E Photo Key

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Please see Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.6 acres
Acreage of historical setting 1.6 acres
Quadrangle name Cumberland, MD.-PA.-W.VA.

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property consists of all of Lots 56-57-58 and Lots 238 thru 255 in Highland Addition. The boundary constitutes the legal description of the property.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Betty Bird		
organization	Betty Bird & Associates LLC	date	March 15, 2011
street & number	2607 24 th Street, NW, Suite 3	telephone	202-588-9033
city or town	Washington, DC	state	20008

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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"Allegany County Early Architects," pamphlet, Preservation Society of Allegany County, 1984.

City of Cumberland, Maryland. "Historic photographs," http://www.ci.cumberland.md.us/new_site/histphotos

Derlan, Bill. "Christian Gathering keeping school spirit alive on Pennsylvania Avenue." *Cumberland Times/News*, August 23, 1990.

Feldstein, Albert. *Gone But Not Forgotten: a graveside biographical tribute to historic Allegany County figures and notable personages from the past*. Cumberland, MD: Commercial Press Print, Co., 1988.

Landmark Society. "John C. Wenrich", Landmark Society <http://www.landmarksociety.org/section.html?id=2&uid=81>.

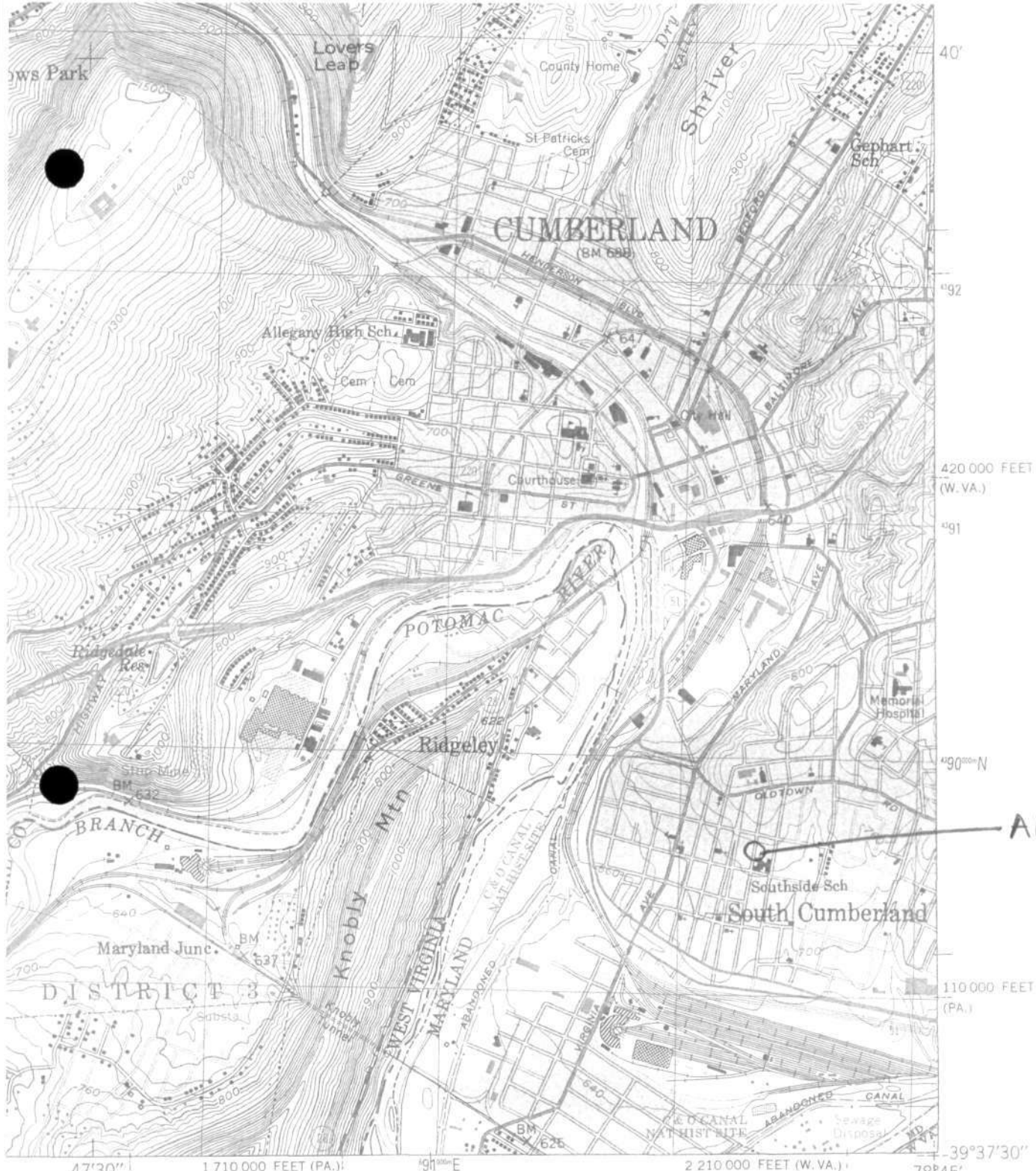
"Penn Ave High School 1928 – 1936." *Cumberland Sunday Times*, August 26, 1986. (Collection of Albert Feldstein)

Thomas, James W., and T.J.C. Williams. *History of Allegany County, Maryland, Volume II*. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1969.

Wenrich, John C. Architectural rendering of Pennsylvania Avenue School 1914 Addition for George Sansbury architectural firm. (Collection of Albert Feldstein).

WHILBR. "Pennsylvania Avenue School, Cumberland, 1928 Yearbook" Western Maryland's Historical Library, <http://www.whilbr.org/Quill1928/index.aspx>.

Wikipedia. "Wright Butler," Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wright_Butler.



AL-IV-A-173

1 MILE

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Primary highway, hard surface

Secondary highway, hard surface

Interstate Route

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Unimproved road

U. S. Route

State Route

CUMBERLAND, MD.-PA.-W.VA.

1993

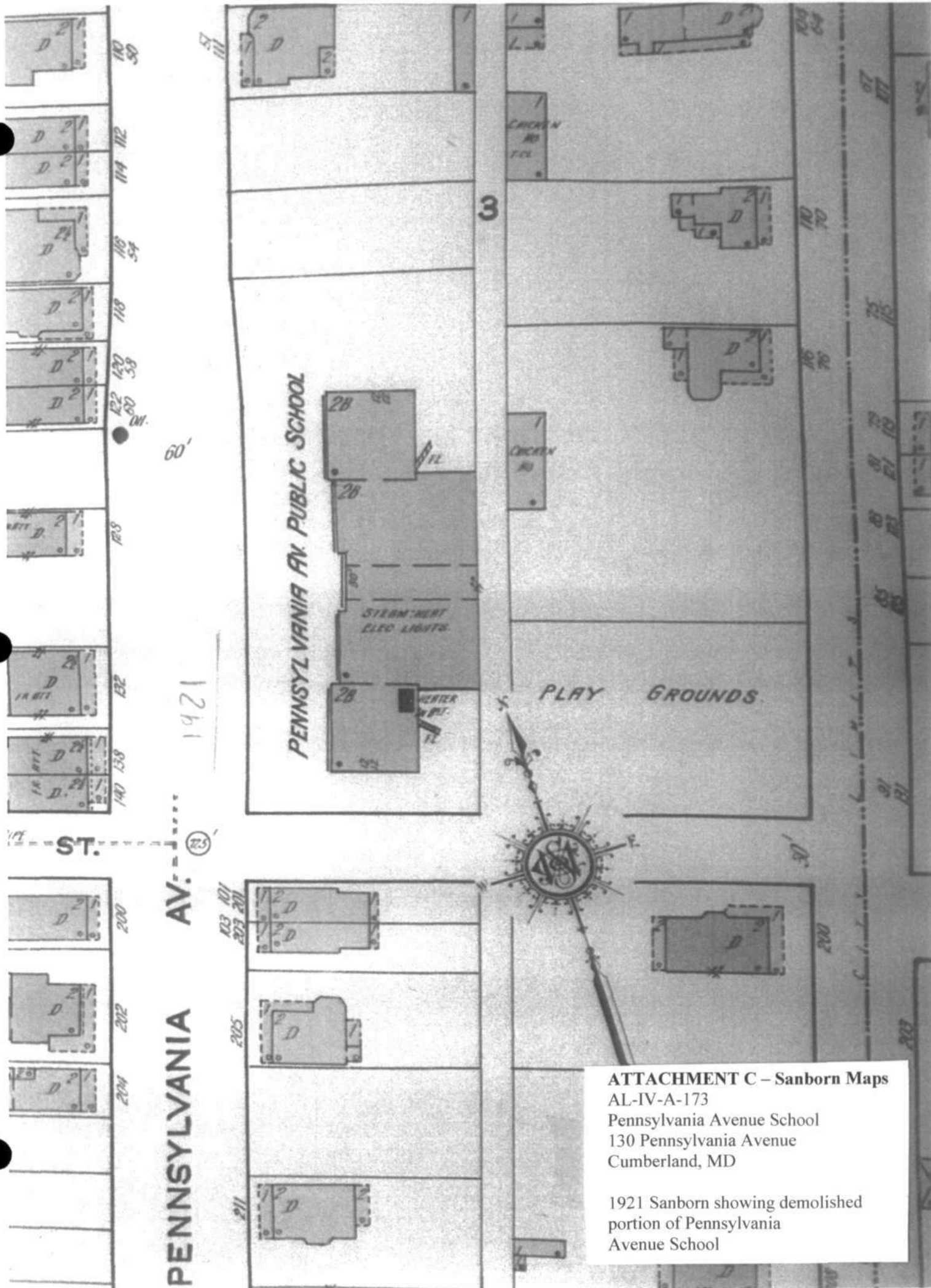
NIMA 5263 III NE-SERIES V833

ISBN 0-607-90393-7

9 780607 903935

(PATTERSON CREEK)
5263 III SW

ATTACHMENT A - USGS Quadrangle
AL-IV-A-173
Pennsylvania Avenue School
130 Pennsylvania Avenue
Cumberland, MD



ATTACHMENT C – Sanborn Maps
AL-IV-A-173
Pennsylvania Avenue School
130 Pennsylvania Avenue
Cumberland, MD

1921 Sanborn showing demolished
portion of Pennsylvania
Avenue School

ATTACHMENT C – Sanborn Maps

AL-IV-A-173

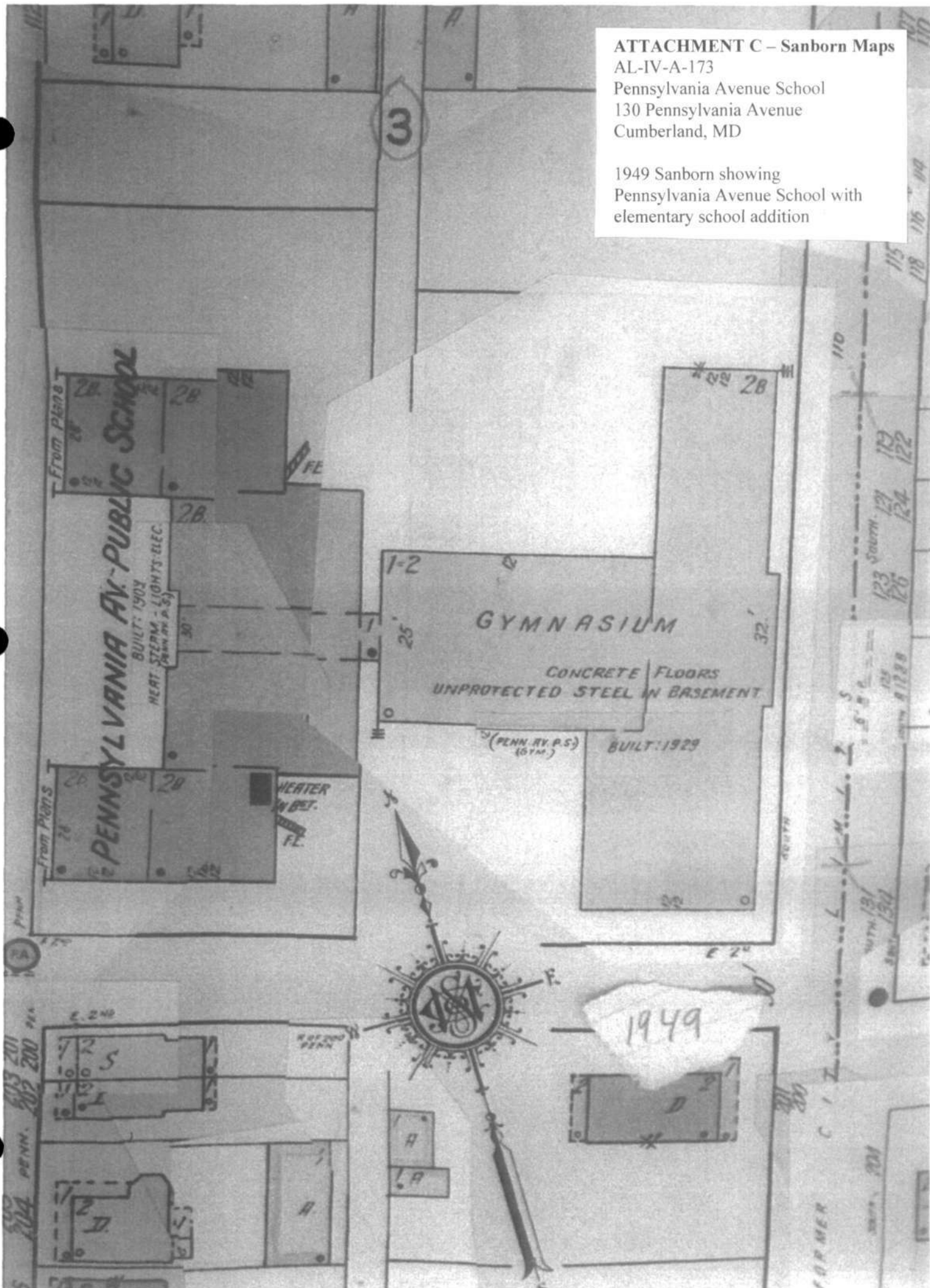
Pennsylvania Avenue School

130 Pennsylvania Avenue

Cumberland, MD

1949 Sanborn showing

Pennsylvania Avenue School with
elementary school addition



ATTACHMENT D - Floor Plan

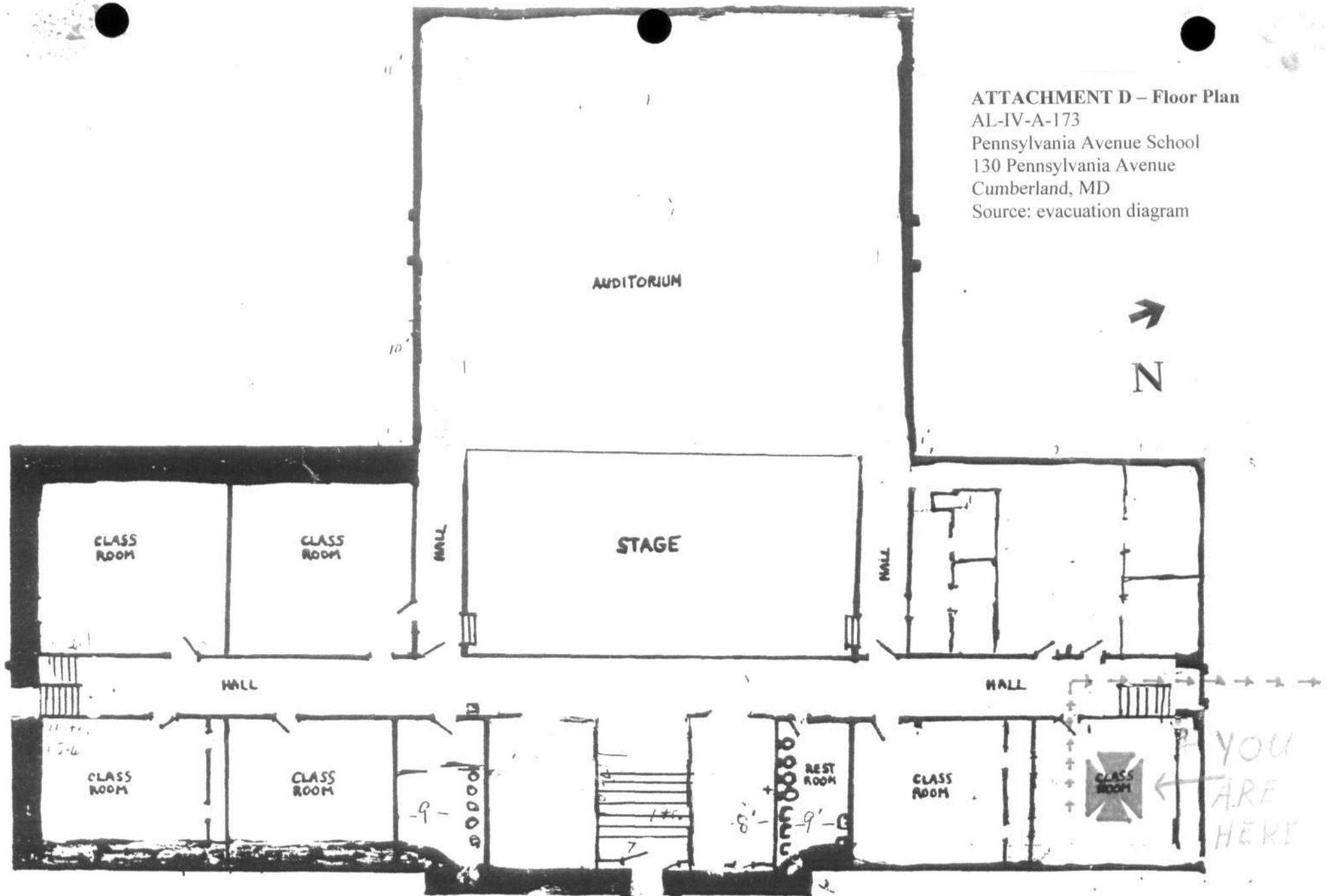
AL-IV-A-173

Pennsylvania Avenue School

130 Pennsylvania Avenue

Cumberland, MD

Source: evacuation diagram



IN EVENT OF FIRE OR OTHER EMERGENCY PLEASE EXIT BUILDING BY NEAREST EXIT AS INDICATED

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

ATTACHMENT E - PHOTO KEY

AL-IV-A-173

Pennsylvania Avenue School

130 Pennsylvania Avenue

Cumberland, MD

N
SECOND STREET

3

5

1

SOUTH STREET

4

9

6 (2nd)

11

10 (1st)

8 (2nd)

10

7 (2nd)



AL-IV-A-173

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL - CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 2011

MD SHPO

VIEW FROM SE SHOWING SOUTH & EAST FACADES

1 OF 11



AL-IV-A-173

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL - CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

ALLEGANY COUNTY MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 2011

MD SHPO

VIEW FROM NE SHOWING EAST & NORTH FACADES

2 OF 11



AL-IV-A-175

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL - C-HEEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 2011

MD SHPO

VIEW FROM SW SHOWING SOUTH WALL OF GYMNASIUM &
WEST WALL OF SOUTHERN PORTION OF SCHOOL

3 OF 11



AL-IV-A-173

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL - CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 20th

MO 5:40

ENTRY FRONTISPIECE - EAST FACADE

4 OF 11



AL-IV-A-173

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL - CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 2011

MD SHPO

VIEW FROM SOUTH SHOWING SOUTH FACADE

5 OF 11



AL-IV-A-173

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL - CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 70"

MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR CORRIDOR - VIEW SOUTH

6 OF 11



AL-IV-A-273

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL - CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 2011

MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR CLASSROOM - VIEW TO SW SHOWING ENTRANCE
& TRANSOM WINDOWS ON CORRIDOR

7 OF 11



AL-IV-A-173

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL - CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 2011

MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR CLASSROOM - VIEW TO NW SHOWING CLOAK ROOM
& CLOSET IN CORNER

8 OF 11



AL-IV-A-173

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 2011

MD SHPO

GYMNASIUM/AUDITORIUM - VIEW FROM NW SHOWING STAGE
(LEFT) & BALCONY (RIGHT)

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AL-IV-A-173

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL - CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 2011

MD SHPO

ORIGINAL DOOR - NE CORNER OF 1ST FLOOR CLASSROOM

10 OF 11



AL-IV-A-173

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL-CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BETTY BIRD

FEBRUARY 2011

MD CHPD

DETAIL OF NORTH STAIR-VIEW FROM NW

11 OF 11